master plan

CARLSBAD CAVERNS

NATIONAL PARK / NEW MEXICO

carlsbad caverns

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FOREWORD

The natural entrance to Carlsbad Caverns had been known to many local citizens since the late 1880's as either "Big Cave" or "The Bat Cave." But it was not until the early 1920's that any concerted effort was made to bring the discoveries of one James "Jim" Larkin White to national attention. In 1923, Mineral Examiner Robert A. Holley of the General Land Office was detailed to make a survey and study of the cave and its environment. After a month's study, Holley said:

> "I enter upon this task with a feeling of [no] temerity as I am wholly conscious of the feebleness of my efforts to convey in words the deep conflicting emotions, the feeling of fear and awe, and the desire for an inspired understanding of the Divine Creator's work which presents to the human eye such a complex aggregate of natural wonder in such a limited space."

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

PARK PURPOSE / LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

On the strength of the report of Mineral Examiner Robert A. Holley of the General Land Office in 1923, President Calvin Coolidge signed Proclamation No. 1679 on October 25, 1923, setting aside a 719.22-acre portion of the public domain as Carlsbad Cave National Monument, because " . . . it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving this natural wonder as a National Monument, together with as much land as may be needed for the protection, not only of the known entrance, but such other entrances as may be found."

The area was designated as a public park "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" under the name of Carlsbad Caverns National Park by congressional act on May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 279). This act authorized enlargement of the park, within specified lands, by proclamations of the President.

The park boundaries were adjusted in 1933 and 1939 under the authority of the 1930 act. An addition of 9,240 acres in 1933 included the remaining known area of Carlsbad Caverns and adjacent lands. The primary purpose of the 39,488 acres added in 1939 was for protection of caves, including New Cave and Painted Grotto in Slaughter Canyon.

The act of 1963 (P.L. 88-249) provided that the Rattlesnake Springs tract, used as a water supply for the park, be included within the park as a detached section. Elsewhere, lands on the periphery of the park were added to facilitate the protection of scenic values and to improve administrative and protective activities. The act eliminated from the park those lands not required for park purposes, and also repealed section 4 of the 1930 act which allowed the boundaries of the park to be enlarged by Presidential proclamation.

As a condition of 77 Stat. 819, the State of New Mexico has the right to construct a second road between park headquarters and U.S. Highway 62-180.

VICINITY

N

0 50 100
MILES

166	20,015
FEB. 73	DSC

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THE PARK AND ITS SETTING

Carlsbad Caverns National Park was created in 1930 to preserve a cave internationally renowned for its beauty and tremendous size. The cave attracts large numbers of tourists, and therefore exerts a strong influence on the economic conditions of the surrounding region.

The region itself is comprised primarily of immense, desert-like open spaces. From deeply incised uplands within the park, the land slopes into plains and low hills to the south and east, and then gradually rises toward the southwest to culminate in the crest of the rugged Guadalupe Mountains of northwestern Texas. Dessicated and eroded hills lie to the north. Chihuahuan-type desert vegetation gives way to scrubby juniper, with occasional pinyon pine growing at higher elevations.

Surrounding lands are managed primarily by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. Although both agencies practice multiple-use management, grazing and game production appear to be the land's major uses. However, gas, oil, and other mineral exploration is persistent.

The region is sparsely populated. There are scattered cattle, sheep, and goat ranches; farming is limited to small irrigated areas. Carlsbad, New Mexico, is the principal population concentration, with 21,000 inhabitants. El Paso, Texas, and the adjacent Mexican town of Ciudad Juarez with a combined population of 800,000, are 150 miles distant, the nearest metropolitan area. Potash-mining constitutes the principal economic base of the area. Income from tourists is probably in second place. Excellent deer-hunting, primarily in the national forests, attracts thousands of hunters to the region and provides added income at a time of the year when cave visitors have decreased in number. Highway access to the region is good, but there are no major transcontinental routes. Airline service to the Carlsbad airport is increasing, and the use of private planes is also growing.

The influence of the park looms large within the region's limited economic base. Because of this, the local population takes a strong interest in the development of the park. The park's economic influence can be seen in the extensive motel developments and automobile service stations at Whites City and Carlsbad.

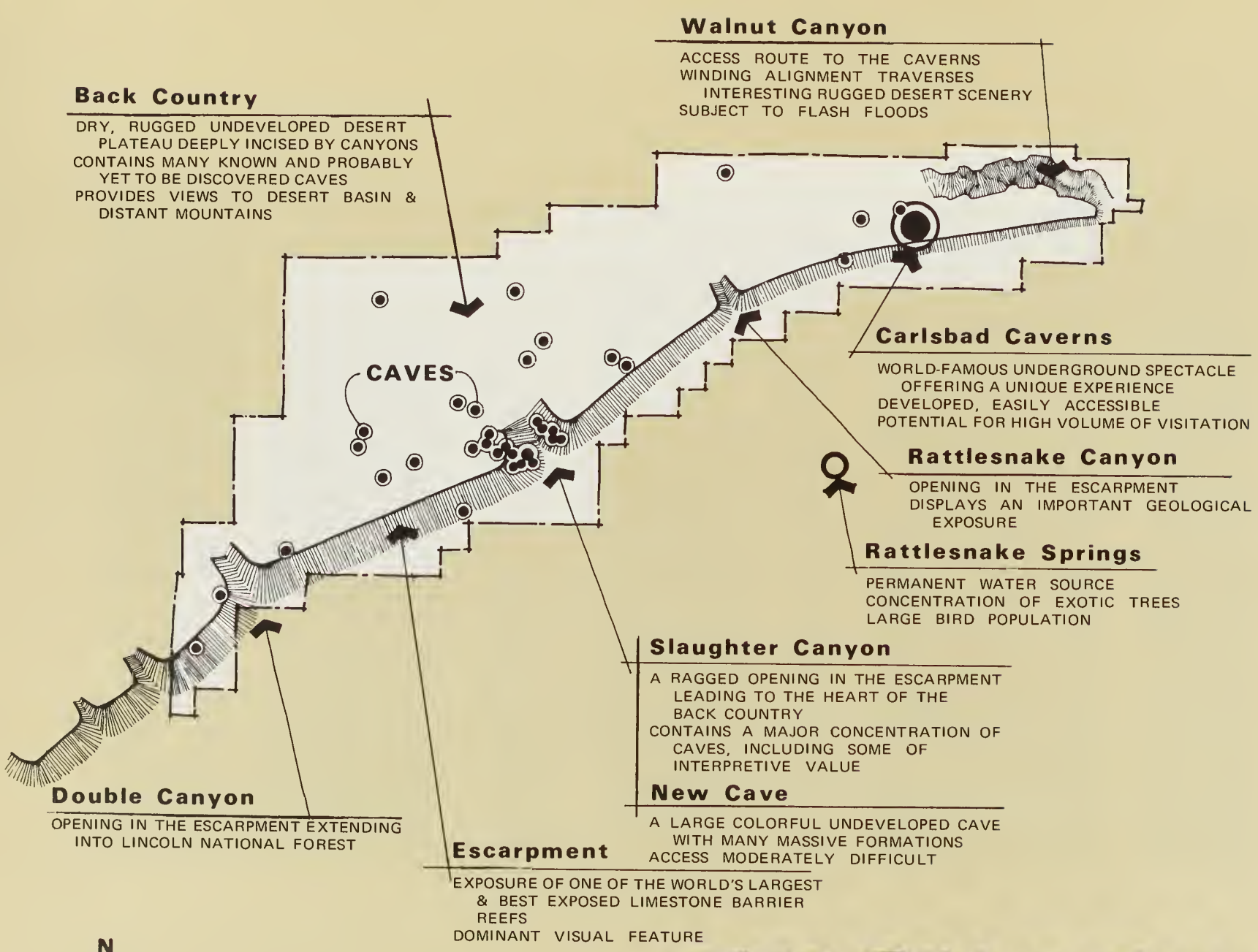
Underlying the park is a segment of a Permian barrier reef, one of the world's largest fossil reefs, within which has developed a caverns system

that includes some of the largest underground chambers yet discovered — a series of connected caves with countless magnificent and curious formations known as Carlsbad Caverns. Two major canyon systems within the park cut the barrier reef. Approximately 250 caves are known to exist in the vicinity; of these, 44 are within the park. Geological evidence indicates a strong possibility that there are still many caves to be discovered. While many caves exhibit individual features of great interest, none can rival Carlsbad Caverns proper in the sum total of its attributes.

The evening flight of bats from the caverns is a thrilling spectacle of exceptional fame. The bat colony of the main cave has been decimated from its estimated population of 3,000,000 in 1960 to a current low of 300,000. This die-off is believed to be due to a combination of natural and manmade causes including: 1) viral infections, both endemic and epidemic; 2) pesticides (an analysis of bats which died while flying out of the cave showed DDT concentrations high enough to be considered a possible contributing factor); and 3) direct extermination (in an effort to control vampire bats in Mexico, health officials there have destroyed many bat roosting caves in their efforts to control rabies-infected vampire bat populations, and may well have destroyed significant numbers of the migratory Mexican freetail bats in the process).

The primary feature, the cave, and all developments are situated in the eastern portion of the park. However, stretching for miles to the west is a large wild area which includes the continuing southwest-trending Capitan Reef and several deeply cut and spectacular canyons. Numerous caverns are found in the limestone reef, including New Cave, which is noted for its large chambers and massive, colorful formations, and Ogle Cave, both the scene of extensive guano-mining operations some years ago.

The desert climate is one of seasonal extremes, with summer heat and winter cold strongly affecting the surface area's acceptability for visitor use. (However, in the underground world of caves, where there is neither temperature change nor difference between night and day, there are no natural restrictions on visiting hours.) The annual regional precipitation of 14 inches occurs mostly during the summer, with heavy rains which often cause flash flooding in canyons, sometimes closing the entrance road. With elevations from 3,600 to 6,500 feet above sea level, higher than the desert floor, the park is also cooler in summer.


Walnut Canyon
ACCESS ROUTE TO THE CAVERNS
WINDING ALIGNMENT TRAVERSES INTERESTING RUGGED DESERT SCENERY
SUBJECT TO FLASH FLOODS
Back Country
DRY, RUGGED UNDEVELOPED DESERT PLATEAU DEEPLY INCISED BY CANYONS
CONTAINS MANY KNOWN AND PROBABLY YET TO BE DISCOVERED CAVES
PROVIDES VIEWS TO DESERT BASIN & DISTANT MOUNTAINS
CAVES
Carlsbad Caverns
WORLD-FAMOUS UNDERGROUND SPECTACLE OFFERING A UNIQUE EXPERIENCE
DEVELOPED, EASILY ACCESSIBLE
POTENTIAL FOR HIGH VOLUME OF VISITATION
Rattlesnake Canyon
OPENING IN THE ESCARPMENT DISPLAYS AN IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL EXPOSURE
Rattlesnake Springs
PERMANENT WATER SOURCE
CONCENTRATION OF EXOTIC TREES
LARGE BIRD POPULATION
Slaughter Canyon
A RAGGED OPENING IN THE ESCARPMENT LEADING TO THE HEART OF THE BACK COUNTRY
CONTAINS A MAJOR CONCENTRATION OF CAVES, INCLUDING SOME OF INTERPRETIVE VALUE
New Cave
A LARGE COLORFUL UNDEVELOPED CAVE WITH MANY MASSIVE FORMATIONS
ACCESS MODERATELY DIFFICULT
Double Canyon
OPENING IN THE ESCARPMENT EXTENDING INTO LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST
Escarpment
EXPOSURE OF ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST & BEST EXPOSED LIMESTONE BARRIER REEFS
DOMINANT VISUAL FEATURE
N
0 1 2 3
MILES

THE RESOURCE

130	20,008A
FEB 73	DSC

The caves possess many remnants of early man – midden rings (refuse), mescal pits, and noteworthy polychrome pictographs. The midden rings give evidence of a tremendous span in human activity. The caves preserve considerable datable evidence of man and his association with extinct fauna.

Rattlesnake Springs is an 80-acre detached section of the park seven miles southwest of the visitor center. It serves as a water supply for the park. Private parties sharing water rights to the springs have been granted special-use permits for water transmission rights-of-way. While this tract may have a much greater potential for human use than is presently utilized, being an oasis of trees and water with gentle topography, its continuing present value for wildlife is probably dominant, despite alterations to the natural condition and appearance of the spring itself.

The 46,753-acre park contains only one inholding, a private ownership of 320 acres on the west boundary.

It is important to understand that development and publicity have emphasized Carlsbad Caverns, usually to the exclusion of all other park features. Consequently, the primary objective of nearly all visitors is to see the famous caverns. Approximately 20 percent of all visitors come for the sole purpose of visiting the cave. The remaining 80 percent stop by the caverns en route to another destination in the region.

The evening bat flights are an important feature during the summer. Up to 20 percent of the park's yearly visits are primarily for the purpose of witnessing these flights and attending the evening programs.

About 65 percent of visitors come during the summer, causing cave tours to be overloaded. (The caverns could handle perhaps several times their present load if visits were spread out through the year and through each day.) Significantly, over 60 percent of visitors are from elsewhere than New Mexico and Texas. Only a handful are from the immediate region. Of the 600,000 to 700,000 annual visitors, most need lodging or camping facilities if they are to have a convenient and unhurried visit.

Whites City at the park entrance is a convenient location for visitor accommodations, and has the potential to provide the quality and atmosphere desired for visitor facilities. Accommodations and services are available in Carlsbad, a half-hour drive to the northeast. Westbound travelers must drive to El Paso, nearly three hours away, to find suitable accommodations.

Many visitors are equipped for camping, particularly in summer. There are no campgrounds within the park, and until recently there were few outside. Campsites have increased from 53 in 1965 to 302 in 1969—most of them privately owned and operated. Some are located in Whites City, and others near the town of Carlsbad. They meet requirements for an overnight stop, and probably will be expanded. Visitor complaints about the lack of campgrounds in the park are common.

During the heavy visitor period in the summer it has for some years been impossible to conduct manageable-sized tour groups through the caverns rapidly enough. The quality of the visitor's experience is lessened significantly during this season. This condition poses the major problem in the management of the park. During this same period, there is a congested and inefficient facility for serving refreshments in the underground lunchroom; this operation was never designed for the numbers now demanding service. In addition, following each conducted tour and the evening bat flight, the park road becomes overloaded, and, because it is safe to pass on less than 10 percent of the road, the return to accommodations is slowed by traffic congestion.

Concessioner facilities and the visitor center are overcrowded in the summer. Perhaps the capacities of these facilities would be adequate if the cave tours were not themselves overloaded. The cavern capacity has been determined by the rate at which the elevators can take visitors to the surface.

By contrast, the extensive park area west of Carlsbad Caverns, which was included in the park to protect additional caves, receives scant visitor use. Such light use can be partially attributed to lack of access and development, difficult terrain, high summertime temperatures, lack of water, lack of nearby accommodations, and the fact that most visitors are totally unaware that there is anything more to the park than the developed caverns. Nevertheless, there is increasing interest in this area for hiking, horseback riding, geological field studies, cave exploration, and overnight camping.

There can be no doubt but that the problems concerning visitor use of the park will escalate as the future brings greater population, more convenient access to the region, more leisure time, and increased disposable income. Piecemeal responses to demand would be shortsighted and costly. A special study of visitor circulation through the cave is basic to any realistic planning for accessory facilities and

services—including, for instance, food services, road access, lobby space, and parking. Private enterprise, outside the park, would benefit from a knowledge of the park's visitor capacity and the needs of park visitors.

The quality of the park environment in an esthetic and ecological sense is of increasing concern. In addition to traditional considerations, the long-range degradation of ecosystems requires careful study. Headquarters developments—shops, offices, and residences—are now in full view of visitors to the cave and visitor center, and the visual impact of this construction has been of concern to some.

Investigation of the effects of the development and use of Carlsbad Caverns is in progress and may lead to new techniques for the dissipation of excess heat, control of excess carbon dioxide, and maintenance of an optimum relative humidity.

Because of a shortage of funds, administrative offices were never included in the visitor center as originally planned, and are still housed in an outdated and inadequate building. With the increasing workload resulting from the park's assumption of administrative duties for Guadalupe Mountains National Park, the need for adequate quarters becomes even greater.

THE PLAN

PHILOSOPHY

The essence of the Carlsbad Caverns National Park experience has always been a view into the intriguing and unfamiliar subterranean world—an environment as foreign to man as the ocean depths. Although values can be found within the park boundaries that do not directly relate to caves, the park is, above all else, a treasure house of speleological resources. Carlsbad Caverns is one of the world's largest, most spectacular and beautiful cave systems. In the opinion of the National Speleological Society, the Capitan Reef, which extends from Carlsbad Caverns into Guadalupe Mountains National Park, "is one of the outstanding karst features of the world." The curiosity and scientific interest generated in the visitor by this huge, Swiss cheese-like slab of limestone provide the usual dichotomous challenge to the planner: preservation vs. use.

The bleak history of vandalism in caves outside the park, motivated both by misguided pleasure and profit, illustrates the compelling need to protect as much of this significant and relatively scarce resource as possible. The public will be provided with an unparalleled emotional and educational experience, and scientists with a laboratory impossible to duplicate.

Carlsbad Caverns is by no means virgin. The almost constant presence of man in great numbers for a period of almost fifty years has altered her chambers to the extent that she can never be the same. But these changes are not necessarily devastating to her most essential values. It is true that man is now altering the temperature, humidity, and gaseous composition of the cave atmosphere. It is also possible that surface development is changing underground drainage patterns with negative results. But most important, man's development of this hardly believable spectacle is accomplishing a major job of educating, entertaining, and satisfying the curiosity of millions of people who are eager to see a cave—all with minimal damage to the resource that attracted them. Scientifically and philosophically, Carlsbad Caverns may be less than pure, but that little which is sacrificed for visitor use is well worth the price.

In contrast to this attitude, the majority of the other known caves in the park will be carefully, and in some cases totally preserved for the purposes of qualified exploration and research, both now and in the future.

The following plan is based on the philosophy just described. But planning is a dynamic, continuing process; there is no "final" plan. With the new knowledge and changing conditions that will undoubtedly emerge with the passage of time, this master plan will be revised again and again. Experience gained during the implementation of this plan will be the basis for the next. By then, it may be possible to propose other entrances to Carlsbad Caverns in order to accommodate more people. It is even conceivable that another cave to equal the size and beauty of Carlsbad Caverns might be discovered in the park. Results of future research studies and technological advances could have a profound effect on the use and management of Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

TO PRESERVE THE RESOURCES

In accord with management objectives and statement of philosophy elsewhere in this plan, Carlsbad Caverns will be used for visitor enjoyment and preserved in as near a natural state as possible, consistent with such use. The introduction of visitors and conveniences for them necessarily disturbs natural conditions and processes, and this must be accepted as the cost of such use; but it can be minimized, and visitor enjoyment thereby enhanced. Moist cave features are naturally more beautiful than dry surfaces. Therefore, all practical efforts must be made to restore and maintain the atmospheric humidity of the cave and ensure natural surface percolation. The loss of cave air and moisture through the elevator shafts and through the use of cave air for cooling the visitor center must be corrected. Any adverse effects of surface developments upon the percolation of water into the cave must be minimized. Planning and corrective actions must utilize present knowledge, but this is often insufficient, and further research is required to guide improved resource management. Of course, many of the less accessible, less spectacular, or fragile portions of the cave are not visited by regular tours; some of these areas should be reserved for scientific research, with other cavities proving more suitable for special tour groups or supervised spelunking parties.

Since nearly 40,000 acres of the park were included for the purpose of preserving its caves, such cave preservation, in varying degrees, should receive special attention. The cave resources are more limited and more easily destroyed than those of the surface, and they should have first call on the Service's manpower.

As a first step, cave resources should be inventoried. A reconnaissance of all caves should be made in an effort to determine their relative values and the practicality of protecting them. An infrared scan of the area should reveal the openings to caves as yet undiscovered. Various orders of accessibility for researchers should be established. Some caves should qualify for research natural areas. Some caves should be reserved for the highest order of research, while others could be visited quite freely by students and researchers with a permit. As discussed in the succeeding section, some caves—New Cave, for instance—would be utilized for the more serious park visitor.

The "wild cave" trips planned for New Cave (and described in the section entitled "To Serve the Visitor"), will have to be discreetly handled if destructive use is to be avoided. It will be necessary to keep the "explorers" within defined areas, and it may be necessary to construct elevated walks over some of the fragile floor areas now subject to wear; otherwise, these features will be destroyed by the contemplated traffic. Atmospheric contamination should be minimized; there must be no smoking or use of torches, because their cumulative effect over a period of years would be to coat the cave surfaces.

The surface resources are also important to the integrity of the park and are, in fact, closely related to the caves. The Capitan Reef is the formation which contains the caves, and is in itself an outstanding feature. It needs only to be protected from disfigurement by man.

The biota present in the park poses a more complex problem. As the surrounding lands are altered by man and man-centered uses, the maintenance and protection of representative natural communities of the park will assume increased importance. But the park is small and subject to unnatural influences coming from the surrounding lands. Park management must seek to neutralize these effects. For instance, the eradication of predators outside the park has also reduced their numbers within the park, and is probably encouraging the increase of prey species such as deer, which may become abnormally destructive to the vegetation. Fire, which was natural, and must have been influential in the development of the park flora, has been excluded. If fire is not

permitted, then what will take its place? Obviously, research and experimentation are called for in order to implement the National Park Service's policies for natural areas.

The Rattlesnake Spring area will remain as a wildlife preserve. It is of particular value to migrating birds in this desert area. Studies may determine ways by which this use could be improved.

The population of Carlsbad Caverns' famous bats has decreased alarmingly. While there are several theories, as discussed earlier, the precise cause is unknown. The park will seek the assistance of the National Park Service's Office of Natural Science Studies to find the cause of this bat die-off. This is likely to become a major research undertaking, requiring heavy financing, but it is judged important enough to justify the costs. Only after research determines the facts in the case can effective counteraction be undertaken. Time may be critical, and top priority should be assigned to the project.

The headquarters complex of residences, offices, playground, and shops covering the ridge near the visitor center and cave entrance may have some effect on the ecology of Carlsbad Caverns; certainly, it is an affront to some people's beliefs about what should be seen in a natural area. In any case, the best management of the resource dictates that the site be restored when practical. Elsewhere, the water storage tanks should be camouflaged to reduce their impact on the landscape; and future developments should be located and designed so as not to intrude on the open vistas or damage the fragile and slow-to-heal natural communities.

Archeological resources, particularly those known to the public, require various degrees of protection. Sometimes this will be accomplished through archeological salvage or by keeping the sites unknown, but Painted Grotto with its pictographs and mortars requires physical protection in such a manner that it may be viewed and enjoyed by visitors, yet saved from destruction by vandals and souvenir-hunters.

TO SERVE THE VISITOR

Carlsbad Caverns and its support facilities will continue to be utilized for intense visitation. Our present technological capabilities make it possible to convert from the present scheduled guide-conducted tours to a continuous interpretive cave trip that will, in theory, accomplish a

smoother, safer, higher quality experience for more people. Extending the hours of operation is still another means of accommodating more visitors without compromising the quality of the tour. The continuous interpretive tour system with a regulated flow of visitors will eliminate the complaint that a summertime tour experience is reminiscent of a "sheepdip." The visitor capacity must be determined on the basis of experience after the new system is in operation, but the primary concern will be for the quality of the tour in terms of human values; safeguards within the tour system of trails and electronic devices will assure protection of the resources from vandals. Uniformed personnel on cave patrol will protect the natural features and contact the visitors.

The steady flow of visitors through the cave will eliminate the present strain on elevators, food services, and comfort facilities now caused by the arrival of large groups. No major alterations of any service facilities should be planned until the new system is smoothly functioning and a study has been made of visitor needs under the new system.

Congestion on the Walnut Canyon road will be relieved by the proposed cave tour system, because visitors will be less prone to depart from the cave in large groups. However, the basic disadvantages of the road will remain, so a one-way access system is proposed in which an exit road will be constructed down the ridge from the cave to Whites City. This one-way route will provide a safer, and more enjoyable and dependable means of access and egress.

A broadened scope of interpretive possibilities and techniques will become available under the new tour system; thus, to achieve maximum benefits for the visitor, an interpretive prospectus study should be initiated immediately.

The cave visitor is part of a truly captive audience. He is literally plunged into the alien and totally unfamiliar environment of a huge cavern 800 feet below the surface, thus receiving a lasting emotional experience. The nature of this disquieting experience, combined with a new awareness of human vulnerability, creates a most responsive visitor audience. Soon the initial feeling of insecurity changes to a sense of wonder. The inquisitive mind absorbs information. Armed with this new knowledge, the mind responds with a sense of understanding and appreciation of the wondrous underground spectacle.

Interpretation should provide the visitor with new ideas through the use of such conceptual focuses as:

What a tremendous amount of time is necessary for geological processes to create the cave system and its formations; man in a moment can destroy what it has taken nature millions of years to create. Does this apply to our own surface environment?

How very slight changes in cave environmental factors cause different types of speleothems to grow. Perhaps even the presence of visitors in the cave is changing the environment sufficiently to change the growth and structure of cave formations. Does this apply to humans on the surface?

How certain organisms, during a period of thousands of generations, have developed genetic changes sufficient to allow surface animals to fill niches in the cave environment. If the transition to cave life had occurred quickly, the animals could not have adapted, and would have perished if required to live in the confines of the cavern. Is the world environment changing too rapidly for humans to adapt?

To some, the potential excitement offered by the strange environment of a cave is perhaps diluted by the elaborate lighting and the many people present in Carlsbad Caverns. To provide a cave experience second only to true spelunking in a wild cave, New Cave in Slaughter Canyon will be opened for guided tours. Visitors will carry lights, and tour groups will be of a limited size. The 500 feet of vertical climb required to reach the mouth of the cave will help to ensure that those visitors who come here are truly desirous of this exceptional, high-quality experience, and have the physical capacity required for the cave tour.

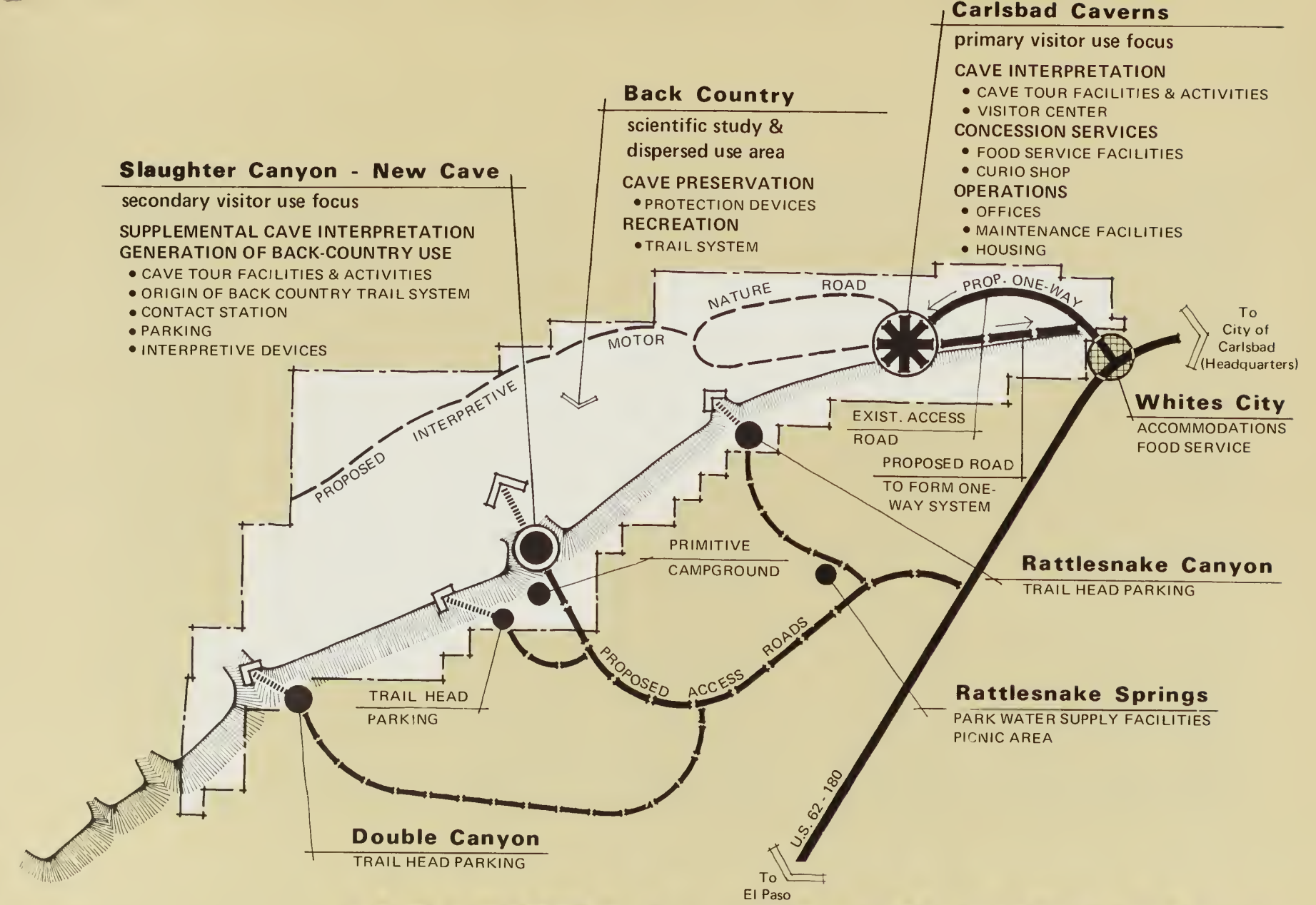
The intimacy of the small group, the opportunity for tour leaders to develop close rapport with their people, and a heightened sense of adventure give New Cave the potential for offering a very high-quality interpretive presentation. This will be the "advanced course," so to speak, for it may be presumed that visitors will already have taken the Carlsbad Cavern tour which would have inspired them to seek further underground experiences such as this one. Interpretation efforts here should avoid the fanciful and should lead toward a genuine appreciation of the world's limited cave environments. The cave's history of aboriginal use, guano-mining, and eventual preservation may be used to illustrate what has happened since man came to inhabit the earth, and his hopes for the future. Here is a story of man's progression as a species, from innocence, through indifference, and—hopefully—toward eventual wisdom regarding his environment.

The trailhead below New Cave will also serve as the point of departure for a variety of other experiences. Nearby Goat Cave will be developed for self-guided tours. Ogle Cave will offer the fascinating story of guano-mining, which should be told on the surface; visitor entry of this cave and adjoining Rainbow Cave, which together form a connected cavern system, is not now planned, but it should be considered again when visitor response to New Cave has been evaluated on the basis of several years' experience. At present, the Rainbow Ogle System offers the best means of providing a second developed cave trip in Carlsbad Caverns National Park. A portion of a vandalized cave should be used to illustrate the results of uncontrolled access to caves, and to tell the story of the commercial exploitation of caves. Painted Grotto will be especially useful in telling the story of Indian use of caves and Indian life in this country; its colorful pictographs and large mortars will help the visitor to visualize aboriginal life.

These cave attractions are supplemental to the primary experience offered at Carlsbad Caverns; however, they focus attention on the mouth of Slaughter and Yucca Canyons, which themselves rate attention on another less compelling basis. The subtle qualities of the rugged reef-top desert scene make the primitive surface resources of the park an attraction for hikers, horseback riders, and just plain desert-lovers. Slaughter and Yucca Canyons are doors into the heart of the primitive area. The canyon mouths, as centrally located openings in the escarpment, provide ideal locations from which a well-developed trail system will radiate to facilitate riding, hiking, and backpack camping.

Surface interpretation should encourage the hardy visitor to use the back-country trails, and to meet the harsh realities of the desert on its own terms. Explanation of the diminishing availability of large tracts of roadless areas, especially in deserts, and the subsequent increasing value of such areas in years to come should be included.

Access to Slaughter and Yucca Canyons will be improved by a new road which the Bureau of Land Management plans to build in the vicinity. The terminus in Slaughter Canyon will become the secondary focus of visitor concentration in the park, with the primary focus remaining on Carlsbad Caverns. This road terminus at the mouth of the canyon will be developed as a point of departure and an orientation station for the cave experiences and primitive area uses just described: such development will involve a parking area, restrooms, contact station and orientation facility, and conveniences for equestrians. The contact



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

130	20,005

station will be manned during periods of heavy use for protection and information purposes. Development should be phased along with increasing use, but the road, parking area, toilets, and modest orientation facility will be a necessary minimum to facilitate the use proposed for the large area of the park in and around the Slaughter Canyon drainage. A primitive campground outside the mouth of the canyon will accommodate the expected demand connected with the use of this more remote and primitive part of the park and will help to protect the resources from uncontrolled camper use along access roads.

Three additional, but secondary, access points for trail use should be provided in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management at Yucca Canyon, Double Canyon, and Rattlesnake Canyon. A simple spur road from the Slaughter Canyon road will suffice for Yucca Canyon, but intervening private lands will complicate access to Double and Rattlesnake Canyons.

The back-country trail system will be coordinated with trails developed by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. Hikers and equestrians will meet the land on its own terms, packing water and other supplies in, and refuse out. An educational program will instruct users in "back-country manners," so that they will have the knowledge and inclination to help conserve the resource for those who will follow.

Continuation of the present use of Rattlesnake Spring oasis for picnicking and birdwatching will be encouraged. This detached section of the park is convenient to the primary route for the four trailheads mentioned, and will be developed for picnicking and as a water supply point for campers and hikers using the park's primitive areas.

Access roads and the more highly developed trails near them present opportunities to interpret facets of the park story at appropriate sites which are not treated during cave tours or in the visitor center. Although the various fibers of the story are interwoven, they can be separated into "surface" and "subsurface" for the sake of convenience.

Surface interpretation should emphasize the geologic history of the Permian reef complex and the evaporite basin below the escarpment, relating this story to mineral production in the Carlsbad area. An explanation of the Chihuahuan desert vegetative type and the crucial role of water in such an environment should also be offered.

In general, the needs of park visitors for overnight accommodations, including campsites, can best be met outside the park. The privately operated campgrounds at Whites City and Carlsbad have been successful and are continuing to grow in response to demand. With the exception of the primitive campground proposed outside of Slaughter Canyon and backpack camping, camping is not required for visitor enjoyment of the park's major resources. Carlsbad Caverns is within a half hour drive of commercial campgrounds. Likewise, restaurants, motels, stores, and service stations are provided by private enterprise. Services of food, souvenirs, kennel, and nursery provided by the park concessioner are appropriate for visitor enjoyment of Carlsbad Caverns.

TO ADMINISTER THE PARK

The changing responsibilities of the park superintendent and his staff, and environmental considerations, now make it desirable for the administrative headquarters to be relocated. The more salient factors considered before this proposal was made are: Carlsbad Caverns and Guadalupe Mountains National Parks are now administered jointly; there is a growing emphasis on involvement of the superintendent in the socioeconomic life of the region; prime park resources suffer visual and possibly physical intrusion from the present headquarters development; and administrative offices are overdue for replacement. The town of Carlsbad, with its schools, businesses, ready accessibility for employees, transportation facilities, and location of other agency offices, has been determined to be the most logical location for administrative headquarters. This move should be made as soon as suitable arrangements can be completed.

A few employees will continue to reside in the park for emergency protection and maintenance purposes, and adequate housing of recent vintage will be retained for their use. The shop facilities will remain but will not be expanded. The older residences and headquarters building will be razed and their sites restored. Operational elements now housed in the administration building will be accommodated by additions to the visitor center.

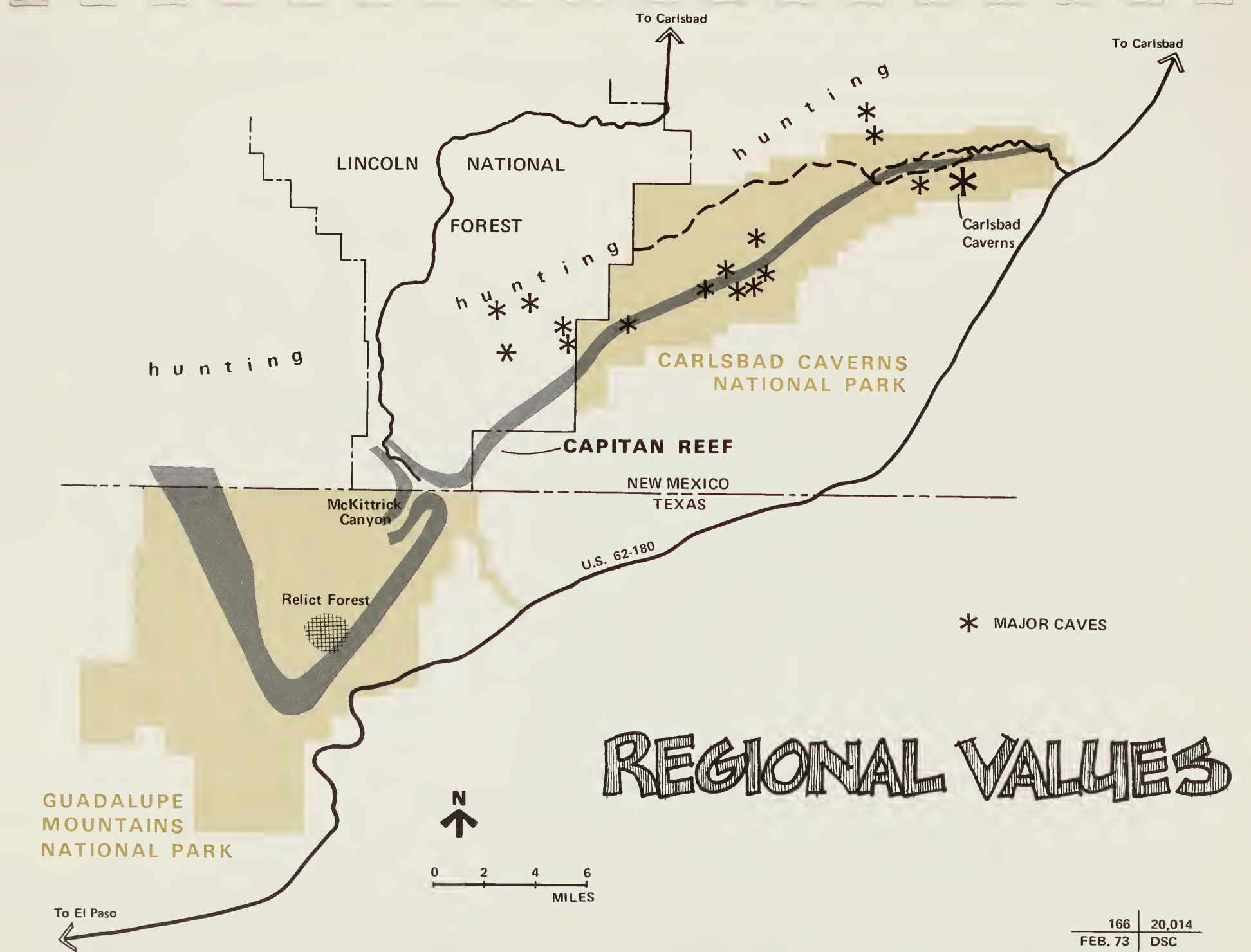
The long-range plan is to phase out the present headquarters complex entirely as it becomes obsolete, and if conditions are then such as to require that some residences and shops remain inside the park, they will be so located as to not intrude on the park scene.

Three government agencies are cooperatively managing the Capitan Reef to ensure that its use is in accord with its outstanding scientific, scenic, and educational values. Starting to the northeast of Carlsbad Caverns National Park, the reef trends southwest through Lincoln National Forest, to its greatest height in Guadalupe Mountains National Park. The portion lying within Carlsbad Caverns National Park is notable for its outstanding cave resources; that portion located in Guadalupe Mountains National Park is remarkable for its scenic surface features and geologic exposures. The two general categories overlap within the Lincoln National Forest, where the combination of numerous caves, mountains, and extraordinarily scenic canyons have produced an outstanding natural resource. The Forest Service recognizes the superlative qualities of the portion it administers, and its management is commensurate with a concern for preservation of the caves in an especially high priority.

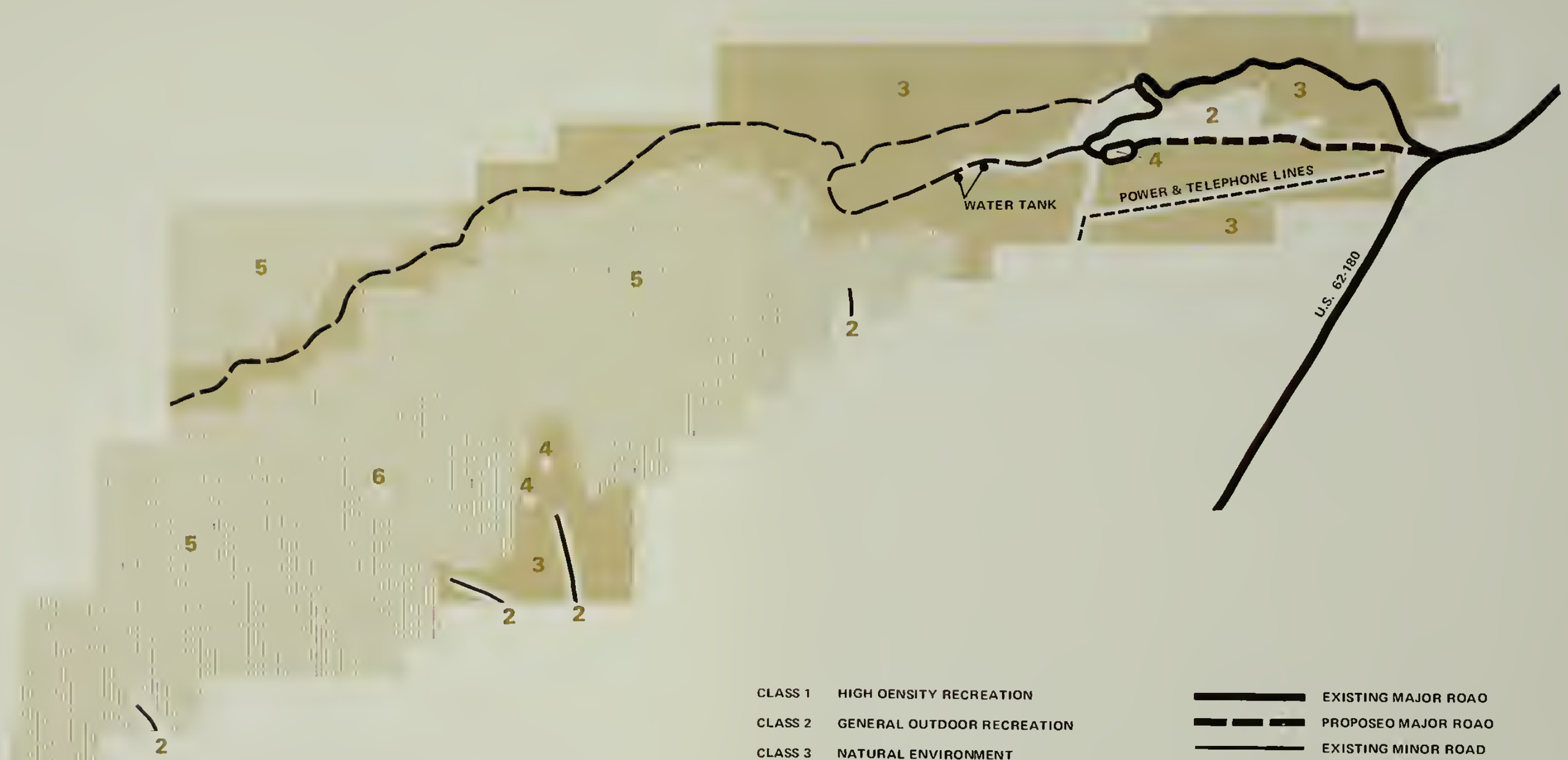
Areas of the national parks adjoining the national forest will be managed compatibly. Small acreages of BLM land will be similarly managed, but its primary contribution will be through the access it provides to the southern edge of the primitive use zone.

Through the combined efforts of the three agencies, an outstanding and contiguous area of the southwest will retain its integrity and be assured preservation for scientific research and wilderness use.

An entrance station shall be provided and located near the main entrance to the park, west of Whites City. This will be the point for park fee collection and also serve as added protection for the eastern portion of the park.



166	20,014
FEB. 73	DSC

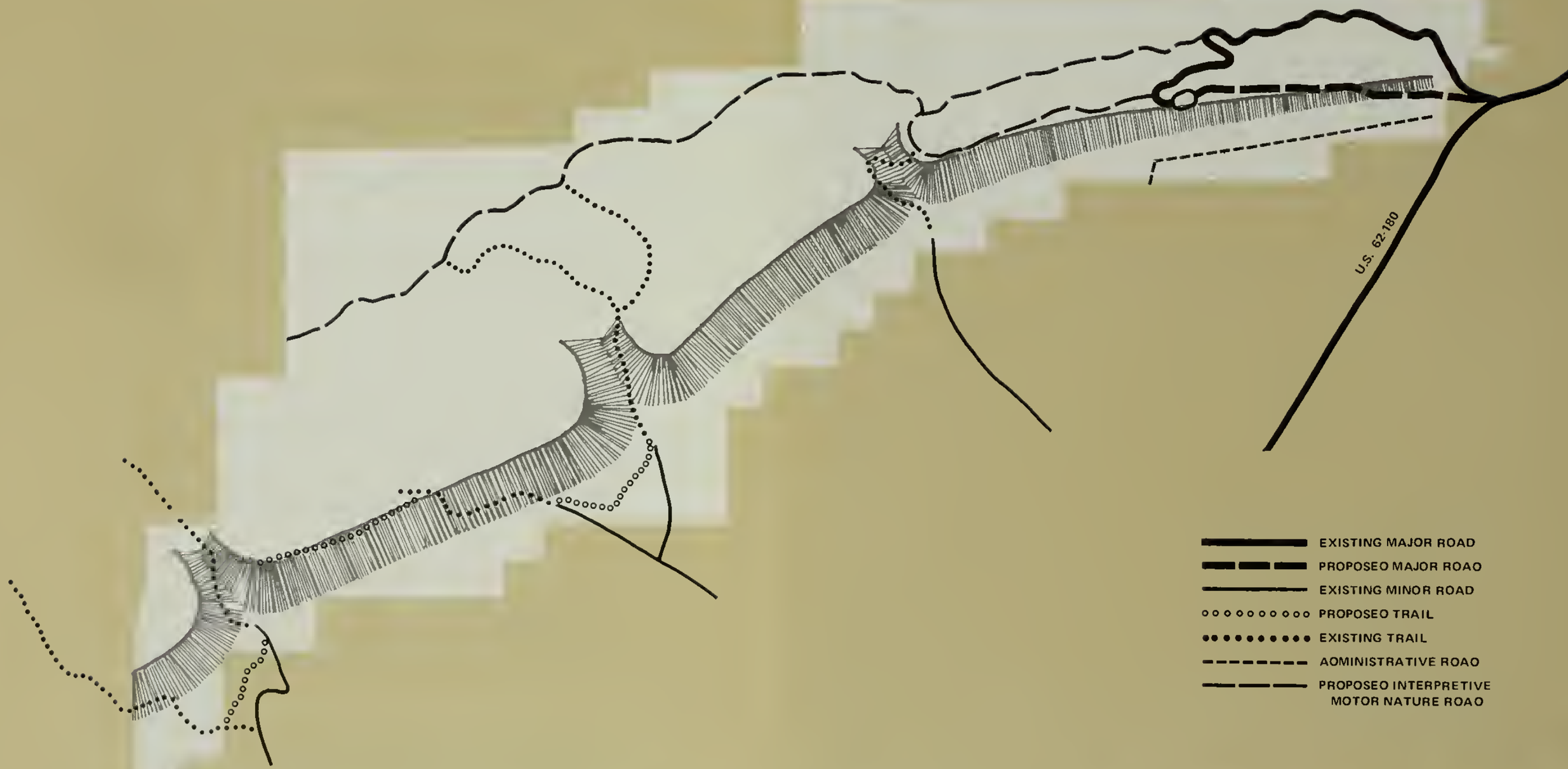


CLASS 1	HIGH OENSITY RECREATION
CLASS 2	GENERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION
CLASS 3	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
CLASS 4	OUTSTANOING NATURAL
CLASS 5	PRIMITIVE
CLASS 6	HISTORIC & CULTURAL SITES
NOTE:	EXISTING ROAOS CLASS 2

- EXISTING MAJOR ROAO
- PROPOSEO MAJOR ROAO
- EXISTING MINOR ROAO
- AOMINISTRATIVE ROAO
- PROPOSEO INTERPRETIVE MOTOR NATURE ROAO

LAND CLASSIFICATION

130	20,006
FEB. 73	OSC



CIRCULATION SYSTEM PLAN

130	20,007A
FEB 73	OSC

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A: MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The following statement by the superintendent of Carlsbad Caverns National Park reflect park management's needs and goals relative to this master plan.

Carlsbad Caverns National Park is categorized as a National Park Service "Natural Area."

To achieve the purposes for which various areas of this park were added to the National Park System, planning for the management and development of the park will be guided by the following National Park Service objectives.

To Preserve the Resources

The caves of Carlsbad Caverns National Park should be managed to assure that ecological factors necessary to the perpetuation of a natural cave environment will be maintained for future generations. No development or use should be allowed which will destroy or seriously impair the biological and geological processes normal to the cave system. Subject to this constraint, the Service should offer to the public the greatest possible variety of cave experiences.

The surface resources of the park should be considered supplemental and complementary to the subterranean resources. Any use or development which might have a deleterious effect on subsurface resources through an alteration of drainage patterns or surface percolation must be prohibited. This is in keeping with the intent of Congress.

The open landscape is particularly susceptible to visual intrusions. The vegetation of this arid land is easily scarred and slow to heal. This condition requires that the greatest care be taken in placing structures and in avoiding disturbances of the plant cover.

The last remaining inholding should be acquired so that it may be managed and protected in a manner consistent with the adjoining park lands.

Trespass livestock should be excluded from the park, since they are not native animals.

The extent of cave resources should be determined as fully as possible to ensure their protection and highest use.

Some caves or portions of caves should be established as research natural areas so that they may receive a high degree of protection and be saved for various orders of scientific study. Selected caves should be monitored and used as standards for comparison with developed caves.

The decrease in the bat population is of grave concern. Not only is this a tragic loss of a major park resource, but it may also have serious ecologic significance for the region. The cause of this die-off must be determined and followed by broad corrective action.

Mule deer populations vary with climatic conditions that limited available water and food supply. Close cooperation on wildlife matters will continue with State game and fish departments, whose sale of hunting licenses helps to control migratory animals moving outside of park confines. The restoration of species extirpated from National Park Service areas is a recurring program. The exchange of wildlife between the states and the National Park Service is also a continuing program.

To Serve the Visitor

Because of Carlsbad Caverns' exceptional fame as a superlative natural feature, no substitute cave trip can satisfy the first-time visitor. Therefore, in order to achieve its greatest long-term human benefits, without excessive impairment of the cave or of the visitor experience, it is an objective of the Service to improve the quality of the cave experience, while extending the opportunity to still more visitors.

In this period of escalating concern with the quality of the environment and man's survival, traditional views on the scope of interpretation should be enlarged to provide visitors with ecological insights. The simple and limited ecosystems of caves are especially suited to help explain the much more complex systems of the surface. The decrease in bats is a dramatic example of our changing environment. An expanded ecological awareness could well be the major benefit of a park visit.

Visitors should be assured of satisfactory accommodations, such as motels, restaurants, and overnight camping, all within a convenient distance, so that they may enjoy the park without excessive anxiety about the necessities of shelter and subsistence. Providing for essential visitor needs, by some means, is an important consideration in reaching a desirable level of benefit from park resources.

The benefits that might be derived from back-country use in this park require careful consideration. The roadless area, with its caves, rugged canyons, exposures demonstrating Permian stratigraphy and paleoenvironments; all these ecological relationships of the Chihuahuan desert comprise values to be conserved for those wishing relief from the effects of civilization.

In order to make park visits more gratifying, we should seek to cooperate with other agencies and individuals to broaden the visitor's experience through use and appreciation of off-park resources and facilities — roads, trails, educational exhibits, restaurants, motels, and campgrounds.

To Administer the Park

Carlsbad Caverns National Park will be managed for year-round use and enjoyment by the people.

Carlsbad Caverns and Guadalupe Mountains National Parks will be managed jointly by a superintendent and his staff. In order to effectively serve both parks, enhance rapport with local interests, be convenient for the work force, and not intrude on the park visitor's view, the headquarters facility should be located in Carlsbad, New Mexico.

With the cessation of guided tours, a park entrance fee shall be charged in lieu of a user fee.

In order to eliminate the traffic congestion now suffered by summer visitors, as well as the occasional isolation resulting from flood damage to the road, a one-way loop road will be developed to serve the cave.

Sewerage facilities need expansion and improvement. The system is presently inadequate during seasonal peak use.

3. Carlsbad Caverns National Park

	Page
Carlsbad Cave National Monument established: Proclamation (No. 1679) of October 25, 1923	21
Enlarging the park: Proclamation (No. 2031) of February 21, 1933	22
Enlarging the park: Proclamation (No. 2321) of February 3, 1939	23

Carlsbad Cave National Monument,[1] New Mexico

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1679—Oct. 25, 1923—43 Stat. 1929]

Whereas, there is located in section thirty-one, township twenty-four south, range twenty-five east, and section thirty-six, township twenty-four south, range twenty-four east of the New Mexico Principal Meridian, in southeastern New Mexico, near the town of Carlsbad, a limestone cavern known as the Carlsbad Cave, of extraordinary proportions and of unusual beauty and variety of natural decoration; and

Whereas, beyond the spacious chambers that have been explored, other vast chambers of unknown character and dimensions exist; and

Whereas, the several chambers contain stalactites, stalagmites, and other formations in such unusual number, size, beauty of form, and variety of figure as to make this a cavern equal, if not superior, in both scientific and popular interest to the better known caves; and

Whereas, it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving this natural wonder as a National Monument, together with as much land as may be needed for the protection, not only of the known entrance, but such other entrances as may be found.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, by authority of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the preservation of American antiquities," approved June eighth, nineteen hundred and six (34 Stat., 225) do proclaim that there is hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all valid existing claims, and set apart as a National Monument to be known as the Carlsbad Cave National Monument all that piece or parcel of land in the County of Eddy, State of New Mexico, shown upon the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof, and more particularly described as follows: lots one and two, section thirty-one, township twenty-four south, range twenty-five east, and section thirty-six, township twenty-four south, range twenty-four east of the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy or remove any feature of this Monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this Monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a National Park Service and for other purposes," approved August twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and sixteen (39 Stat., 535) and Acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

[1] Changed to Carlsbad Caverns National Park by act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 279). See Vol. I, p. 268.

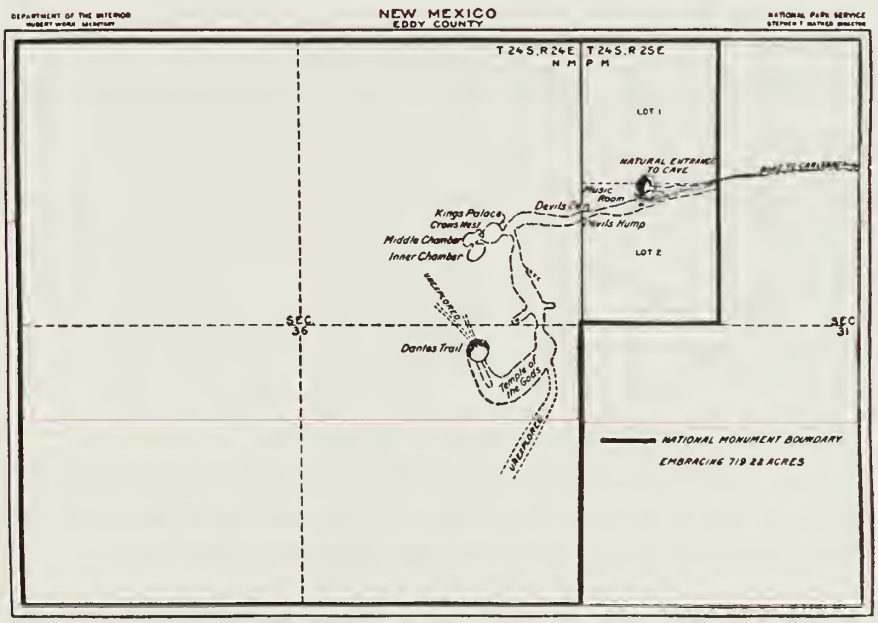
II. NATIONAL PARKS—CARLSBAD CAVERNS

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE in the City of Washington this 25th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.



CARLSBAD CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Executive Order

NEW MEXICO

It is hereby ordered, under authority of the Act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), as amended by the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 497), that the public lands in the following described area in the State of New Mexico be, and the same are hereby, temporarily withdrawn subject to the conditions of said acts, for classification and pending determination as to the advisability of reserving the same for national park or monument purposes:

New Mexico Principal Meridian

In T. 25 S., R. 22 E., Secs. 24, 25, 35 and 36;

In T. 26 S., R. 22 E., Secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 19 to 36, inclusive;

In T. 24 S., R. 23 E., Secs. 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36;

All T. 25 S., R. 23 E;

In T. 26 S., R. 23 E., Secs. 4 to 9, inclusive, 16 to 26, inclusive, and 28 to 33, inclusive;

In T. 24 S., R. 24 E., Secs. 25 to 35, inclusive;

In T. 25 S., R. 24 E., Secs. 1, to 18, inclusive;

In T. 24 S., R. 25 E., Secs. 29, 30, NE¼, E½ NW¼ and S½ Sec. 31, all Sec. 32;

In T. 25 S., R. 25 E., Secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18.

Provided, That this withdrawal shall not prevent or preclude the use of these lands, or any of them, for grazing or other analogous purposes temporary in character and not inconsistent with the purpose of this order.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

THE WHITE HOUSE,

April 2, 1924.

[No. 3984.]

Supplemental Executive Order

NEW MEXICO

It appearing that certain public lands in New Mexico should be withdrawn in addition to those described in Executive Order of April 2, 1924 (No. 3984), it is hereby ordered, under authority of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847), as amended by the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 497), that the public lands in the following described area be, and the same are hereby, temporarily withdrawn from settlement, location, sale or entry subject to the conditions and limitations of said acts, for classification and pending determination as to the advisability of reserving same for national park or monument purposes:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

In T. 24 S., R. 25 E., Secs. 27, 28, 33 and 34.

This order shall continue in full force and effect unless and until revoked by the President or by act of Congress.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 3, 1928.

[No. 4870]

21. Carlsbad Caverns National Park

Page

Act of May 14, 1930, establishing the Carlsbad Caverns National Park in New Mexico 268

An Act To establish the Carlsbad Caverns National Park in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes, approved May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 279)

Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N.Mex. Name changed to. Vol. 34, p. 225; vol. 43, p. 1929, amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tract of land heretofore known as the Carlsbad Cave National Monument, in the State of New Mexico, established and designated as a national monument under the Act of June 8, 1906, entitled "An Act for the preservation of American antiquities," and by presidential proclamation of October 25, 1923, be, and the same is hereby, declared to be a national park and dedicated as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people under the name of the Carlsbad Caverns National Park, under which name the aforesaid national park shall be entitled to receive and to use all moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Carlsbad Cave National Monument. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 407.)

Moneys for use of.

Administration by National Park Service. Vol. 39, p. 535. See p. 9.

SEC. 2. That the administration, protection, and development of said Carlsbad Caverns National Park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and Acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 407a.)

Water Power Act not applicable. Vol. 41, p. 1063.

SEC. 3. That the provisions of the Act of June 10, 1920, known as the Federal Water Power Act, shall not apply to or extend over the land hereby or hereafter reserved and dedicated as the Carlsbad Caverns National Park. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 407b.)

Enlargement of boundaries authorized.

SEC. 4. That the boundaries of said Carlsbad Caverns National Park may be enlarged by subsequent proclamation or proclamations of the President upon the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, to include any or all of the following-described lands, to wit:

Description.

Sections 1, 12, and 13, township 24 south, range 22 east; sections 1 to 18, inclusive, 20 to 28, inclusive, and 33 to 36, inclusive, township 24 south, range 23 east; the entire township 24 south, range 24 east; sections 6, 7, 18, and 19, and 27 to 34, inclusive, township 24 south, range 25 east; sections 24, 25, 35, and 36, township 25 south, range 22 east; the entire township 25 south, range 23 east; north half of township 25 south, range 24 east; sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, township 25 south, range 25 east; sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and 19 to 36, inclusive, township 26 south, range 22 east; west half of township and sections 22 to 26, inclusive, township 26 south, range 23 east; all with respect to the New Mexico principal meridian. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 407c.)

Executive Order

Withdrawal of Public Lands for Classification

New Mexico

Under authority of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847), as amended by the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 497), and subject to the conditions therein expressed, it is hereby ordered that the public lands within the following areas in the State of New Mexico, described in the act of Congress approved May 14, 1930 (Public, No. 216), be, and the same are hereby, temporarily withdrawn in aid of classification, subject to valid existing claims:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

In T. 24 S., R. 22 E., secs. 1, 12, and 13;
In T. 24 S., R. 23 E., secs. 1 to 18, inclusive, 20 to 24, inclusive;
In T. 24 S., R. 24 E., secs. 1 to 24, inclusive;
In T. 24 S., R. 25 E., secs. 6, 7, 18, and 19.

This order shall continue in full force and effect unless and until revoked by the President or by act of Congress.

HERBERT HOOVER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 17, 1930.

[No. 5370]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2031—Feb. 21, 1933—47 Stat. 2556]

WHEREAS Congress by act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 279), entitled "An act to establish the Carlsbad Caverns National Park in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes," authorized the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, to add to said park by Executive proclamation any or all of the following-described lands: Secs. 1, 12, and 13, T. 24 S., R. 22 E.; secs. 1 to 18, inclusive, 20 to 28, inclusive, and 33 to 36, inclusive, T. 24 S., R. 23 E.; the entire T. 24 S., R. 24 E.; secs. 6, 7, 18, and 19, and 27 to 34, inclusive, T. 24 S., R. 25 E.; secs. 24, 25, 35, and 36, T. 25 S., R. 22 E.; the entire T. 25 S., R. 23 E.; north half of T. 25 S., R. 24 E.; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, T. 25 S., R. 25 E.; secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and 19 to 36, inclusive, T. 26 S., R. 22 E.; west half of township and secs. 22 to 26, inclusive, T. 26 S., R. 23 E.; all with respect to the New Mexico principal meridian; and

WHEREAS the said Secretary of the Interior has recommended the addition to the park of the lands hereinafter described; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interests would be promoted by including such lands within said park for the preservation of their natural state and outstanding scenic features and for road-protection purposes;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in New Mexico be, and the same are hereby, added to and made a part of said park, and they are hereby made subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535–536), entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and all acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof and all other laws and rules and regulations applicable to and extending over the said park:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 24 S., R. 24 E., secs. 25, 26, and 35.
T. 25 S., R. 24 E., secs. 1 and 2.
T. 24 S., R. 25 E., secs. 27 to 30, inclusive; secs. 32 and 33, E.½, SW.¼, E.½ NW.¼ sec. 31, and W.½, NW.¼ NE.¼ sec. 34.
T. 25 S., R. 25 E., secs. 5 and 6.
Containing 9,239.94 acres.

Nothing herein shall affect any privately owned lands within this area or any valid existing claim, location, or entry on said lands made under the land laws of the United States; but if any of the privately owned lands shall be conveyed to the United States or any existing claim, location, or entry is canceled, the lands so affected shall become a part of the said Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 21 day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

[SEAL]

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President:
HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State.

4. Carlsbad Caverns National Park [1]

	Page
Acquisition of land within park in exchange for use of park land for the purpose of removing guano.....Act of May 4, 1934	32

An Act To authorize the exchange of the use of certain Government land within the Carlsbad Caverns National Park for certain privately owned land therein, approved May 4, 1934 (48 Stat. 664)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to acquire for and on behalf of the United States for park purposes title to the northeast quarter northwest quarter section 31, township 24 south, range 25 east, New Mexico principal meridian, within the Carlsbad Caverns National Park, and to grant to the owner thereof in exchange therefor, under such regulations as may be deemed by said Secretary necessary and in the interest of the United States, the privilege to use a shaft or tunnel located in the northwest quarter northeast quarter section 31, township 24 south, range 25 east, of the same meridian, for the purpose of mining and removing guano from the said northeast quarter northwest quarter section 31, the right to said guano to be reserved to the owner in the transfer of title to said land to the United States pursuant to this Act: *Provided,* That in addition to said privilege the Secretary of the Interior may also authorize the removal, under such terms and conditions as he deems fair, of any guano located within or on Government lands adjacent to said deposit: *Provided further,* That evidence of title to the land to be conveyed to the United States hereunder, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, shall be furnished without cost to the Government.

Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex. Exchange of certain land within, authorized.

Privilege to use tunnel to remove guano.

Provisos.

Removing other deposits.

Title without Federal cost.

[1] See proclamations No. 2031 of February 21, 1933 (47 Stat. 2556), and No. 2321 of February 3, 1939 (3 CFR, CUM. SUPP., 76; 53 Stat. 2523), adding certain lands to the park pursuant to the Act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 279).

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2321—Feb. 3, 1939—53 Stat. 2523]

WHEREAS the act of May 14, 1930, c. 272, 46 Stat. 279, established the Carlsbad Caverns National Park, in the State of New Mexico, and authorizes the President upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior to enlarge the said Park by including therein any or all of certain lands described in the said act; and

WHEREAS the Secretary of the Interior has recommended that certain of such lands be added to the said Park: and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to include such lands within the said Park for the preservation of their natural state and outstanding scenic features:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of authority vested in me by section 4 of the aforesaid act of May 14, 1930, do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands, in the State of New Mexico, are hereby added to and made a part of the Carlsbad Caverns National Park:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 25 S., R. 22 E., secs. 24, 25, 35 and 36 (unsurveyed).
T. 26 S., R. 22 E., sec. 1, N½, W½SW¼;
sec. 2, all;
sec. 11, all;
sec. 12, W½W½;
sec. 13, W½W½;
sec. 14, all.
T. 25 S., R. 23 E., secs. 1 to 33, inclusive.
T. 26 S., R. 23 E., sec. 6, lots 1 and 2, E½NW¼.
T. 24 S., R. 24 E., secs. 27 to 29 and 31 to 34, inclusive.
T. 25 S., R. 24 E., secs. 3 to 10, inclusive;
sec. 11, W½;
sec. 14, W½;
sec. 15 to 18, inclusive.

Containing 39,488.41 acres.

The administration, protection, and development of the said Park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, and to all other laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the said Park.

Nothing herein contained shall affect any privately-owned lands within this area or any valid existing claim, location, or entry on said lands made under the land laws of the United States; but if any of the privately-owned lands are conveyed to the United States, or any existing claim, location, or entry is canceled, the lands so affected shall become a part of the said Park.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 3d day of February in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-third.

[SEAL]

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

3. Carlsbad Caverns National Park

		Page
Erection of plaque or marker within the park, commemorating Jim White, authorized	Act of June 14, 1950	95
Transportation to and from work, outside of regular working hours of park employees residing in or near the city of Carlsbad, authorized	Excerpt from Act of August 8, 1953 [1]	95

An Act To commemorate Jim White and his contribution to the early history of Carlsbad Caverns, in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes, approved June 14, 1950 (64 Stat. 211)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of commemorating the contribution of Jim White to the early history and public knowledge of Carlsbad Caverns, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to erect a plaque or marker with an appropriate inscription thereon within Carlsbad Caverns National Park. Such plaque or marker shall be erected near the elevator in the elevator building in the park.

SEC. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this Act not to exceed $200. Appropriation authorized.

Excerpt from "An Act To facilitate the management of the National Park System and miscellaneous areas administered in connection with that system, and for other purposes," approved August 8, 1953 (67 Stat. 495)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to facilitate the administration of the National Park System and miscellaneous areas administered in connection therewith, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to carry out the following activities, and he may use applicable appropriations for the aforesaid system and miscellaneous areas for the following purposes: National Park System. Administration.

* * * * * * *

3. Transportation to and from work, outside of regular working hours, of employees of Carlsbad Caverns National Park, residing in or near the city of Carlsbad, New Mexico, such transportation to be between the park and the city, or intervening points, at reasonable rates to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior taking into consideration, among other factors, comparable rates charged by transportation companies in the locality for similar services, the amounts collected for such transportation to be credited to the appropriation current at the time payment is received: *Provided*, That if adequate transportation facilities are available, or shall be available by any common carrier, at reasonable rates, then and in that event the facilities contemplated by this paragraph shall not be offered. (16 U.S.C. § 1b.) Carlsbad Caverns National Park. Transportation of employees.

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[1] Act printed in full under General Legislation, pp. 36–38.

Public Law 230 - 83d Congress
Chapter 384 - 1st Session
H. R. 1524

AN ACT

To facilitate the management of the National Park System and miscellaneous areas administered in connection with that system, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to facilitate the administration of the National Park System and miscellaneous areas administered in connection therewith, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to carry out the following activities, and he may use applicable appropriations for the aforesaid system and miscellaneous areas for the following purposes: National Park System, Administration.

1. Rendering of emergency rescue, fire fighting, and cooperative assistance to nearby law enforcement and fire prevention agencies and for related purposes outside of the National Park System and miscellaneous areas. Emergency assistance.

2. The erection and maintenance of fire protection facilities, water lines, telephone lines, electric lines, and other utility facilities adjacent to any area of the said National Park System and miscellaneous areas, where necessary, to provide service in such area. Utility facilities.

3. Transportation to and from work, outside of regular working hours, of employees of Carlsbad Caverns National Park, residing in or near the city of Carlsbad, New Mexico, such transportation to be between the park and the city, or intervening points, at reasonable rates to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior taking into consideration, among other factors, comparable rates charged by transportation companies in the locality for similar services, the amounts collected for such transportation to be credited to the appropriation current at the time payment is received: *Provided*, That if adequate transportation facilities are available, or shall be available by any common carrier, at reasonable rates, then and in that event the facilities contemplated by this paragraph shall not be offered. Carlsbad Caverns National Park. Transportation of employees.

4. Furnishing, on a reimbursement of appropriation basis, all types of utility services to concessioners, contractors, permittees, or other users of such services, within the National Park System and miscellaneous areas: *Provided*, That reimbursements for cost of such utility services may be credited to the appropriation current at the time reimbursements are received. Utility services for concessioners, etc. 67 Stat. 495, 67 Stat. 496.

5. Furnishing, on a reimbursement of appropriation basis, supplies, and the rental of equipment to persons and agencies that in cooperation with, and subject to the approval of, the Secretary of the Interior, render services or perform functions that facilitate or supplement the activities of the Department of the Interior in the administration of the National Park System and miscellaneous areas: *Provided*, That reimbursements hereunder may be credited to the appropriation current at the time reimbursements are received. Supplies and rental of equipment.

6. Contracting, under such terms and conditions as the said Secretary considers to be in the interest of the Federal Government, for the sale, operation, maintenance, repair, or relocation of Government-owned electric and telephone lines and other utility facilities used for the administration and protection of the National Park System and miscellaneous areas, regardless of whether such lines and facilities are located within or outside said system and areas. Contracts for utility facilities.

7. Acquiring such rights-of-way as may be necessary to construct, improve, and maintain roads within the authorized boundaries of any area of the said National Park System and miscellaneous areas, and the acquisition also of land and interests in land adjacent to such rights-of-way, when deemed necessary by the Secretary, to provide adequate protection of natural features or to avoid traffic and other Rights-of-way.

hazards resulting from private road access connections, or when the acquisition of adjacent residual tracts, which otherwise would remain after acquiring such rights-of-way, would be in the public interest.

Motor equipment, etc.

8. The operation, repair, maintenance, and replacement of motor and other equipment on a reimbursable basis when such equipment is used on Federal projects of the said National Park System and miscellaneous areas, chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other Federal agencies, when requested by such agencies. Reimbursement shall be made from appropriations applicable to the work on which the equipment is used at rental rates established by the Secretary, based on actual or estimated cost of operation, repair, maintenance, deprecintion, nnd equipment management control, and credited to nppropriations currently available at the time adjustment is effected, and the Secretary may also rent equipment for fire control purposes to State, county, private, or other non-Federal agencies that cooperate with the Secretary in the administration of the said National Park System and other areas in fire control, such rental to be under the terms of written cooperative agreements, the amount collected for such rentals to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time payment is received.

Rental of fire-control equipment.

Definitions.

Sec. 2. (a) The term "National Park System" means all federally owned or controlled lands which nre administered under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended, and which are grouped into the following descriptive categories: (1) National parks, (2) national monuments, (3) national historical parks, (4) national memorials, (5) national parkways, and (6) national capital parks.

16 USC 1-4.

(b) The term "miscellaneous areas" includes lands under the administrative jurisdiction of another Federal agency, or lands in private ownership, and over which the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to cooperative agreement, exercises supervision for recreational, historical, or other related purposes, and also any lands under the care nnd custody of the National Park Service other than those heretofore described in this section.

Appropriations.

Sec. 3. Hereafter applicable appropriations of the National Park Service shall be available for the objects and purposes specified in the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 885).

16 USC 17j-2.

Approved August 8, 1953.

GPO 862247

Public Law 88-249
88th Congress, S. 1175
December 30, 1963

An Act

To revise the boundaries of the Carlsbad Caverns National Park in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Carlsbad Caverns National Park situated in the State of New Mexico shall consist of the following described lands: Carlsbad Caverns National Park. Boundaries.

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, NEW MEXICO

Township 24 south, range 23 east: south half section 35; section 36.

Township 24 south, range 24 east: sections 25 to 29, inclusive; sections 31 to 36, inclusive.

Township 24 south, range 25 east: south half southeast quarter section 19; south half south half section 20; south half south half section 21; southwest quarter southwest quarter section 26; sections 27 to 33, inclusive; west half section 34; northwest quarter northeast quarter section 34.

Township 25 south, range 22 east: sections 24, 25, 35, and 36.

Township 25 south, range 23 east: sections 1 to 33, inclusive; northwest quarter section 34.

Township 25 south, range 24 east: north half section 1; west half section 2; northeast quarter section 2; sections 3 to 8, inclusive; west half section 9; northeast quarter section 9; northwest quarter section 10; west half section 17; northeast quarter section 17; section 18; northwest quarter section 19.

Township 25 south, range 25 east: north half section 5; north half section 6.

Township 26 south, range 22 east: north half section 1; west half southwest quarter section 1; section 2; section 11; west half west half section 12; northwest quarter section 14.

Township 26 south, range 23 east: northwest quarter section 6.

All of which contains 46,786.11 acres, more or less.

And the tract of land, including Rattlesnake Springs, lying in section 23, township 25 south, range 24 east, New Mexico principal meridian, acquired by the United States for water right purposes by warranty deed dated January 23, 1934, recorded in Eddy County, New Mexico, records in deedbook 64 on page 97, containing 79.87 acres, more or less.

SEC. 2. (a) For the purpose of acquiring the State-owned lands lying within the area described in section 1 of this Act, consisting of 2,721.12 acres, and described as follows:

77 STAT. 818.

77 STAT. 819.

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, NEW MEXICO

Township 24 south, range 23 east: section 36.

Township 24 south, range 24 east: section 32.

Township 24 south, range 25 east: section 32.

Township 25 south, range 24 east: lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, south half north half, southwest quarter section 2.

Township 26 south, range 22 east: south half section 2, the Secretary of the Interior may, subject to such terms, conditions, and reservations as may be necessary or are in the public interest, including the reservation of surface rights-of-way across Federal lands situated in township 25 south, range 24 east, New Mexico principal meridian, for the construction of roads and utility lines between park headquarters and Rattlesnake Springs, exchange the following described 2,719.80 acres of public land of approximately equal value:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, NEW MEXICO

Township 24 south, range 25 east: southeast quarter section 34.

Township 25 south, range 24 east: south half section 1; west half section 11; west half section 14; section 15; southeast quarter section 17.

Township 25 south, range 25 east: south half section 5; lot 6, northeast quarter southwest quarter, southeast quarter section 6.

Township 26 south, range 22 east: west half west half section 13; north half northeast quarter section 14.

(b) For the purpose of acquiring the private lands or interests in lands lying within the area described in section 1 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may, subject to such terms, conditions, and reservations as may be necessary, exchange on an approximately equal value basis any of the following described lands:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, NEW MEXICO

Township 25 south, range 24 east: southeast quarter section 9; south half, northeast quarter section 10.

Township 26 south, range 22 east: south half, south half northeast quarter section 14.

(c) Notwithstanding section 2(a) of this Act, when an exchange involves lands in section 32, township 24 south, range 24 east, New Mexico principal meridian, which the State of New Mexico has leased, the Secretary may compensate a lessee for the reasonable value of his improvements to the lands. Reasonable value shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior by obtaining an impartial appraisal.

SEC. 3. The Secretary is authorized to convey to the State of New Mexico a right-of-way over lands between the western boundary of the southeast quarter of section 34, township 24 south, range 25 east, and the vicinity of the caverns for the use of the State in constructing a park-type road for public use thereon: *Provided*, That the State may construct a road which shall meet the general standards of National Park Service roads and shall agree to reconvey its interests in such lands and any improvements thereon, without cost to the United States, upon completion of such road. The location of the road shall be determined by the Secretary, after consultation with officials of the State of New Mexico.

Appropriation.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than $500 to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Repeal.

SEC. 5. Section 4 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 279; 16 U.S.C. 407c), is repealed.

Approved December 30, 1963.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 906 accompanying H. R. 7458 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 469 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 109 (1963):
Aug. 28: Considered and passed Senate.
Dec. 17: Passed House, amended, in lieu of H. R. 7458.
Dec. 20: Senate agreed to House amendment.

GPO 99-139

APPENDIX C: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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